

DEDRICK A HERO



DR. DEDRICK.

Dr. T. S. Dedrick's friends are now busy circulating the Doctor's side of the story of the great Peary controversy. They declare that out of a stern sense of duty, because he knew that the expedition had no other physician along, Dr. Dedrick, repudiated and humiliated by Peary, voluntarily stayed within reach of the expedition and heroically endured the horrible sufferings of the Arctic regions.

Few White Laborers Go to South Africa

In estimating the measure of industrial and other development that is to be witnessed in South Africa as one of the results of the British-Boer war, it should be borne in mind that Britons and Americans do not as a general thing become immigrants to low-latitude, cheap-labor countries except as they see opportunities for taking positions above the average level of the natives or for acquiring leaderships of some sort; and the same is true of most other highly civilized countries whose people have among them considerable numbers of those who are ambitious to "make a stake" in a new country.

The workingman especially does not willingly go to a country where a colored and dependent race does the work—that is, unless he is called to a position to supervise and direct them. For this reason a writer in a recent issue of the North American Review sees little or no scope for immigrants as agricultural laborers in South Africa; and now mine-workers go there as bosses or leaders, and not as mere laborers.

The progress of Natal, it is pointed out, is a most striking illustration of the attractiveness of South Africa as a place for homeseekers, since it differs from the inner table-lands in naturally admitting a more varied agriculture and, being mainly a British colony, presents none of the difficulties that confront a British immigrant on entering among the Dutch-speaking people, with Dutch habits and Dutch customs.

Yet Natal draws few immigrants from the United Kingdom, the total white population numbering only about 65,000, that being less than the immigrants from British India who have come as traders as well as farm laborers, and again less than a twelfth part of the Zulu population, which has increased under British rule to an extent provoking some anxiety respecting the future.

It may be remembered in passing that the Natal whites themselves are jealous of the Indian immigrants. They have taken effective steps to prevent any further great addition to their numbers.

All this goes to show that, except so far as immigrants are drawn to the mining centers of the Rand, we must not expect any movement changing the character of the white population of South Africa.

THE LAY OF ONE CONTENTED.

Give me a pair of sturdy legs
And fair outfit of feet,
And I'll forego the automobile,
However fine and fleet.

For where's the autoist who knows the
wood,
Or views the cloud-flecked sky?
Or leaps the fence to meet a lass
A-comin' through the rye?

To every glimpse of loveliness
His begoggled eyes are blind;
He only sees the skimming road,
And counts the miles behind.

And should he meet a maiden fair,
He can't think aye or no
Ere he or she have whisked apart
A dozen leagues or so.

"Mr. Awikash," said the trembling young man in the threadbare suit of clothes, "I have come to ask you for the hand of your daughter."

The rich banker wheeled around in his chair and looked at the presumptuous youth.

"Henry," he said, kindly, "you can have her, and I will see that she supports you in better style than you have been accustomed to."

Fine job printing at the Bulletin fce.

Horse Trappings * That Assist In * Gaining Speed

Cresceus A Much Booted Horse—Many Devices That Inspire Confidence In Horses—Spreaders and Toe Weights.

The majority of the trotting and pacing stars on the Grand Circuit are racing in outfits of harness and boots manufactured in Cincinnati. This may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact. The equipment is supplied by a firm which has been established since 1865, and which is today doing a greater business than any four houses in America combined.

Harness for Cresceus.

This firm, on the order of George H. Ketcham, manufactured and shipped recently to Cleveland the harness in which the champion trotter, Cresceus, will make his attempts this year to reduce the world's record to 2:00. The harness is extra light in weight and without collar or breeching. The saddle has a very small tree and the shaft tugs lead from it. The bridle is fitted with blinders and a side check and also has loops for an overcheck. The bit is a snaffle, with small, medium size rings and combines a straight overcheck bit. There is a safety strap over the saddle and safety girth, also. The terrets, hooks and buckles are of gold and in lines are of fair leather, very light in weight, but very strong. Cresceus' girth is 5 feet 9 inches, and his bridle measure from bit to bit is 3 feet 8 1/2 inches. His height is 16 hands and 1-2 inch, and he weighs 1,060 pounds.

The unbeaten Dan Patch (2:03 3/4); Direct Hal, the sensational pacer of this year; The Monk, the rejuvenated trotter, likewise Boralma and The Abbot, as well as scores of other topnotchers are wearing leather which was made up for them in Cincinnati.

Speed Developed by Devices.

"I see that Budd Doble, the noted driver of Dexter (2:17 1/4), Goldsmith Maid (2:14), and Nancy Hanks (2:04), which at different periods since 1867 have held the world's trotting record, says that the attainment to extreme speed is due almost wholly to improved mechanical appliances," said one of the members of this firm to the Enquirer a few days ago. "In this I agree with him but I do not share his opinion that the pneumatic-tired sulky has done more than all things else to aid the trotter in his fight to the two-minute goal. The 'bike,' of course, has had much to do with it, but to the maker of boots rather than the builder of sulks, in my opinion, belong the greater credit. It is the device which protects and balances the horse in his flights of speed more than anything else which makes possible the wonderful records of Cresceus (2:02 1/4), The Abbott (2:03 1/4), Alix (2:03 3/4), and the others. In the face of the argument of the breeder that extreme speed comes slowly from 'scientific' picking of the blood, I am forced to the conclusion by reason of observation and study that the trotters of thirty or forty years ago were just as fast and as stout as the trotters of today, and they would have been able to go miles in the time of today had they but had the advantages of the appliances of today.

Boots Inspire Confidence.

"The equine is a timid creature, and if a trotter strikes himself in speeding he is apt to remember it a long time, with the result that he loses confidence in himself and hesitates to extend himself to the limit of his speed. Confidence is inspired by boots. They protect every point and with the knowledge that he cannot hurt himself the trotter is encouraged to do his best. In support of my argument take Flora Temple, for example. If she had not been a wonder she would never have taken a record of 2:19 3/4. Boots were not known in her day. When James D. McMann drove her a mile in 2:12 1/2 against time over the old Cincinnati track in 1859 she wore a heavy harness and no trappings of any kind. She had a habit of grabbing her quarters and finished many a mile badly cut and bleeding. There is no telling what a pair of quarter boots would have done for her. However, to McMann belongs the credit for the origin of the boot. He took pieces of cloth, padded with cotton, and wrapped them about Flora Temple's heels, and as nearly as I can remember she wore them when she made her record of 2:19 3/4 at Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1859. Dexter wore boots made of pieces of an old horse blanket, but it was not until after his time that the modern leather and kersey boots were seen on trotting tracks."

Trotters of today are sometimes protected by a perfect armor of leather and cloth on their legs, to shield them from habitual defects of action or chance mistakes when moving at speed. Cresceus is booted from his heels to his forearms forward and from his pasterns to his hocks behind. Separately and in combination eighteen boots are carried by the champion trotter on his four legs, but most of these are used rather as a matter of precaution than from necessity.

He wears combination knee and arm boots, held in place by elastic suspenders passing over his shoulders; below these combination shin and ankle boots, buckled around the legs, under the knees, and low cut quarter boots,

sitting around the hoofs. On his hind legs are combination hock, shin, ankle, and speed cut, or pastern, boots, covering the inside of the legs from the hoofs up as high as a horse can strike. These are not the only boots worn by trotters. Scalpers, or hind toe boots, for protecting the sensitive coronet, where the hoof and the hair come together, are among the most common of all, yet Cresceus does not require them. Neither does he wear tendon boots nor elbow boots. The former protect the back tendons of the front legs, below the knees, and are usually made in combination with shin

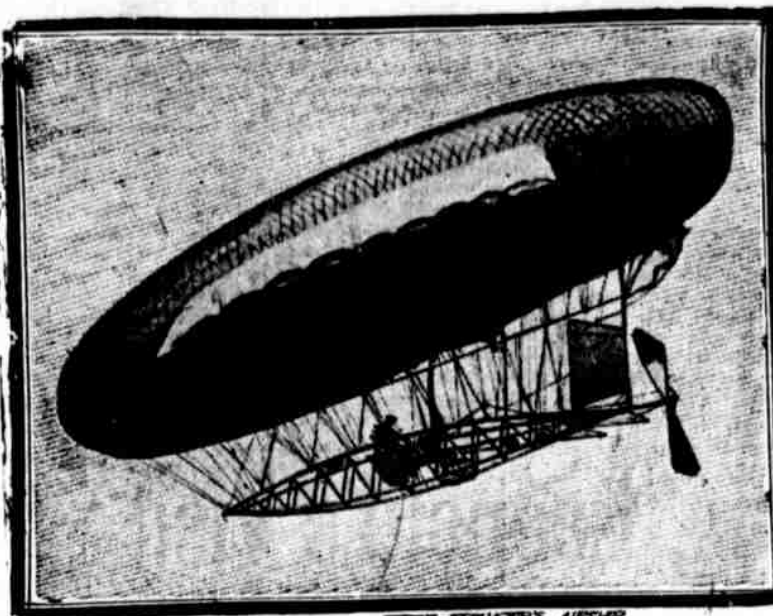
Horses that merely brush themselves are frequently fitted out with all kersey or felt boots, but some of the hard hitters require the most effective protection it is possible to provide, and for these, steel plates are sometimes introduced between the outside leather and the soft lining. One of the latest wrinkles for these hard hitters is a pneumatic boot, with an air chamber that can be pumped up like the tire of a sulky, to break the jar of a heavy blow. Another twentieth-century contrivance is a boot filled with rubber tubing, which acts as an air cushion in taking up the concussion

Toe Weights as Speed Developers.

Toe weights are easily entitled to first place in any account of the appliances which have aided in developing the speed of the trotting horse. These are pieces of metal screwed into the front feet at the toes, or fastened to spurs attached to the hoof. Books have been written to enumerate and explain all their uses, and if half that has been said about them were true they would do anything from increasing the stride to stimulating the appetite of a trotter. Their principal effect is to lengthen and quicken action, and to cause the horse to go

STANLEY SPENCER'S AIRSHIP

Is England to claim the honor of the first flying machine that really flies? While Santos Dumont is still planning to complete his machine and Prof. Stevenson of America is making attempts to lift his aerodrome off the ground, Stanley Spencer, a British sky-skipper, who has already made a flight of thirty miles over London, claims his invention is a perfect success in every particular.



STANLEY SPENCER'S AIRSHIP

boots protecting the inside of the sensitive cannon bone. Elbow boots are soft leather shields, lined with lamb's wool, for protecting the points of the elbows when horses having excessive knee action touch themselves with their toes at this point. They are held in place by elastic suspenders passing over the shoulders and around the neck and by straps encircling the forearms.

Many Kinds of Boots.

Most boots are made of hard leather, to withstand hard knocks, and are lined with buckskin, kersey or some other soft material, to prevent chafing.

when a trotter hits his ankle or his knee. Vulcanized leather is the latest fad.

Boots are not by any means the only artificial appliances which have come into use since Flora Temple's day to correct the imperfections of the harness horse. Countless mechanical devices have made their appearance of late years to balance and control the action of the trotter, and incidentally to bear testimony to the ingenuity of his Yankee trainer, for nearly all these inventions are born of the necessities of the men who drive.

squaring at the trotting gait.

Maud S was the first champion that wore them, though they are said to have been introduced at Buffalo by a French Canadian as early as 1869, and one of the many styles now in use was patented in 1877. Like Flora Temple and many others that have held the world's record, Maud S was double gaited and inclined to pace, and she required 14-ounce shoes and 4-ounce toe weights to balance her. Many trotters that need the weights to straighten them out when young afterward learn to trot without them, and trainers nowadays endeavor to remove, lit-

Bike Sulkies Have Not Done As Much As Dress for the Horses—Alix One of the Few Perfect Gaited Fast Ones—Mechanical Ideas.

tle by little, the amount of iron carried, until the toe weight is finally dispensed with.

Among the other appliances commonly used by trainers in fixing and controlling the action of trotters are spreaders, gaiting poles, pokes, dericks, or head sticks, governors, chin checks, and an endless variety of bits and such like inventions.

Other Mechanical Devices.

Spreaders are used to prevent knee knitting and interfering by widening the action of either the front or the hind legs. They are of many patterns. One style in use for the front legs is a light steel spring, having a coil near the shaft to give it power, and extending from there to a padded strap encircling the leg above the knee. The force exerted by this contrivance is directly outward, pulling the legs apart when the horse is in action. Another spreader sometimes used is in the form of a powerful elastic strap, fastened at one end of the shaft of the sulky and at the other to a band encircling the leg, just above the knee. A common style of spreader for the hind legs consists of bars swinging at one end from hinge joints on the shafts of the sulky and at the other connected with bands about the horse's legs, above the ankles.

Gaiting poles are designed to prevent trotters from going dog gaited, or carrying one hind leg in between the two front legs as it is shot forward in the stride. The pole runs from the point of the shaft to the cross-bar of the sulky and is securely fastened after having been adjusted in such a way as to force the horse over into the true position. Similar poles, extending from the bit to the shaft tug, are sometimes used to keep a trotter's head straight.

To Control the Head.

The poke, derick, or head stick is one of the modern appliances sometimes brought into play to control the head of the horse. In balancing a trotter the position of the head is of the first importance, and appliances are now made which enable the trainer to put it in any place that suits him. The head stick runs from the check bit up along the horse's face, extending perhaps a foot beyond his ears. To the end of this stick the check rein is attached, thus forming a powerful lev-

FORTUNE FOR GAMIN



Thomas Angus, a New York local character, known as "Blind Tom" the newsboy, has just been awarded a verdict that will bring him \$6,280. Tom was blinded when a child by his chum Bill Jangling. The latter on arrival to man's estate has inherited a large fortune. The court, with the wisdom of a Solomon, decides that Jangling must provide for his unfortunate victim.

er which forces a trotter to carry his nose well out instead of close down to his neck and thus preventing him from "hogging the bit," to use a trainer's expression, or choking down.

The governor brought out by M. E. McHenry; the leverage chin check invented by Tom Raymond for his noted little trotter, Klamath (2:07 1/2), and the under checking device now in common use, are improvements on the head stick, or derick, which answer the same purpose without being quite so unsightly.

The harness without breeching or breast collar may be classed as one of the modern aids to speed. By leaving the shoulders and hind parts untrammelled it gives free play to the trotter in action, and on this account is now preferred by nearly all trainers.

Comparatively few of the greatest trotters carry any of the more radical appliances. Alix wore none of them—not even a quarter boot. Her action was so perfect that she set the world's record at 2:03 3/4, with practically no rigging that was not available to Yankee (2:59), the champion trotter of 1866.

GOOD ADVICE TO BOYS

You are learning a trade. That is a good thing to have. It is better than gold. Brings always a premium. But to bring a premium the trade must be perfect—no silver plated affair. When you go to learn a trade, do so with determination to win. Make up your mind what you will be, and be it. Determine in your own mind to be a good workman.

Have pluck and patience. Look out for the interests of your employer—thus you will learn to look out for your own. Do not wait to be told everything. Remember. Act as though you wish to learn. If you have an errand to do, start off like a boy with some life. Look about you. See how the best workman in the shop does, and copy after him. Learn to do things well. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Never slight your work. Every job you do is a sign. If you have done one in ten minutes, see if you cannot do the next in nine. Too many boys spoil a lifetime by not having patience. They work at a trade until they see about one-half of its mysteries and then strike for higher wages. Act as if your own interest and the interest of your employer were the same. Good mechanics are the props of society. They are those who stick to their trades until they learn them. People always speak well of a boy who minds his own business, who is willing to work and who seems disposed to be somebody in time. Learn the whole of your trade.—Exchange.

GO RIGHT ON WORKING.

Ah, yes, the task is hard, 'tis true. But what's the use of sighing? They're soonest with their duties through.

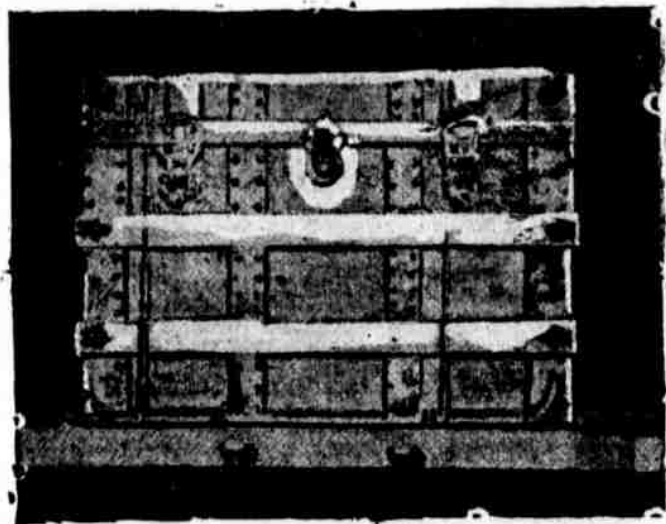
Who bravely keep on trying. There's no advantage to be found in sorrowing or shirking. They with success are soonest crowned.

Who just go right on working. Strive patiently and with a will That shall not be defeated; Keep singing at your task until You see it stand completed.

Nor let the clouds of doubt draw near, Your sky's glad sunshine marking; Be brave, and fill your heart with cheer, And just go right on working. —Nixon Waterman, in August Success.

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FRIENDS' MILLIONS READY FOR HIS DEFENSE



New York has another big murder case. This time the sensational details of the crime makes it one of the most thrilling and horrible the country has observed for years. In the first place the personality of the accused man gives great interest to the case. He is William Hooper Young, grandson of Brigham Young, the famous Mormon. The crime is the murder of Mrs. Anna Nelson Pulitzer, who was cruelly put to death in Young's room, her mutilated body packed in a trunk and afterwards deposited in the Morris canal.

Paris, Sept. 28.—A representative of The Associated Press has interviewed John W. Young, father of William Hooper Young, who is charged with the murder in New York of Anna Nelson Pulitzer, on the developments in the case against his son. Mr. Young said:

"I am now convinced from what has been published and from my own cable advices that my son is innocent and I shall do the utmost in my power to help him, while, if I thought him guilty, of such a horrible crime, I would not move my hand to save him from justice."

"He is wayward, but he never had a criminal tendency. The only explanation to my mind which can connect him with this crime is that he fell under the influence of some designing person who perpetrated the murder and through whom my son acquired a guilty knowledge of the crime, or possibly became an accessory after the act."

"The boy is not insane, but his mental strength has been undermined by vicious habits into which he fell while young."

"The dispatches say that a suit of my son's clothes was found in the trunk with the murdered woman's clothing; this itself is in his favor, for the perpetrator of a crime would never convict himself in such an obvious way. This was done by the real murderer, who is using my son as a screen."

"I wish to say that my son is not a member of the Mormon church nor has he been connected with it for many years. We have been estranged for fifteen years. I helped him frequently through my other son, but have not seen him because of his waywardness and vicious habits, to which his failings are due."

"It was without my knowledge and consent that my son was living in my apartment during my absence."

